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COLONIZATION SCHEMES IN MEXICO.

The failure of the colonization project in Lower California may be partial or it may be complete. But up to this date it may be observed that not a single Mexican colonization scheme initiated by Americans has attained any great degree of prosperity. Indeed, it would be difficult to designate one that has not been approximately a failure. The projectors, for the most part, obtained a large concession of land on condition that a certain number of settlers were placed on it within a given time. The Mexican laws are liberal enough. The land is cheap and much of it is productive. But there are no markets, or none which can be depended upon. The system of agriculture is wholly different from that which prevails in this country. At one time the farming communities of the western states were remote from the markets. But the land was productive, and crops were raised without irrigation. Population increased rapidly. The western farmer, after a few years, found himself surrounded by an intelligent and energetic population. They had like purposes. They all wanted similar improvements—good roads, bridges, school houses, churches, good farm improvements. The railroad followed hard upon the increasing population; sometimes it went before and anticipated it. The result was that in a few years these settlers were not remote from markets. The latter were at the doors of the farmers. They could sell their wheat and corn in the field, and the drover would pay cash for their cattle in the pastures. The consequence was that every colony, and nearly every small farming community prospered. There were a few years of pioneer life followed by years of plenty.

Now, if the Mexican colonist could work out as satisfactory results in a few years, the advantages might be sufficient to compensate him for years of isolation and comparative hardships. But in that event what would be actually gained over what he might gain by choosing his home in some one of the new states? He goes to a foreign country. The language, laws, customs and traditions are all of another people who are not in sympathy with him, and are inclined to look upon him as an intruder. The markets are remote and have to be created. While Americans have, in some instances, made money in mining and trading in Mexico, it does not appear that colonists who have gone there to engage in agricultural pursuits have thus far attained any remarkable prosperity. The same enterprise in this country would, in most instances, have secured more satisfactory results.—S. F. Bulletin.

GOVERNOR WOLFLEY.

Col. Lewis Wolfley, of Tucson, has been appointed and confirmed governor of Arizona, after a most obstinate and heated contest upon the part of his competitors for that honorable position. When we consider the array of prominent republicans who entered the gubernatorial race against Col. Wolfley, we conclude that he must be made of pretty good stuff to win the fight, and we congratulate him upon his victory.

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Governor Wolfley, but from what his friends say of him, he will make an able, fair and unbiassed executive officer. He has fine record as a soldier during the late "unpleasantness," and at the close of the war was strongly urged to accept a commission in the regular army by Generals Sherman and Logan, which he declined, preferring the duties and responsibilities of a private citizen in time of peace.

We join the governor's republican friends in saluting him as chief executive of our territory, and believe that his administration will be conducted in the interest of the whole people and for the advancement of their general prosperity.—St. John Herald.

THE REASON WHY.

Under the laws of this territory before the 14th legislature, the term of office of all territorial officers was fixed by law at two years.

Section 2, chapter LVIII, compiled laws, provided that the territorial treasurer should hold office for two years, but paragraph 3247 of the Revised Statutes, page 568, the above chapter was expressly repealed.

The term of office of the territorial treasurer is therefore not fixed by law. Paragraph 3049 of the Revised Statutes provides that: "Every officer whose term is not fixed by law, hold at the pleasure of the appointing power."

Mr. Foster, the present incumbent of the office of territorial treasurer, was appointed by the governor, and he can only hold office at the pleasure of the governor, who is the appointing power.

The Gazette thinks the contest for governor general lies between Royal A. Johnson and Judge Wallace, with the latter holding the pole. Now, while we are not overly flush the Gazette can call our little pile on Johnson every time. He is qualified for the office, is entitled to it and will get it. Safe!

The gang held together so long as there was any prospect for booty, but now that their Treasurer is gone they feel more like going into the back yard and turning the hose on themselves than putting up money to fight their successors.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Clean streets and good sidewalks are needed in Tucson.

The ancient officials are navigating in extremely shallow water.

Some of the "holders" are talking loud to keep their courage up.

The cleaning out of Governor Zulick's appointments seems genuine reform.

Democratic claims on office can be bought now for about a cent a bushel.

Holding office without pay is like sitting before a fireless grate on a cold day.

The Democratic "holders" are holding the bag for snipe. Pleasant exercise.

GOVERNOR WOLFLEY is entitled to the loyal support of the press of the territory.

There is weeping and wailing in the ranks of the faithful over their departed funds.

The removal of Treasurer Foster was a masterly move on the part of Governor Wolfley.

Zulick's treasurer has gone. Pretty soon we shall hear of more democrats talking to the woods.

HON. C. M. STRAUS is of the opinion that he should be retained in the office to which he obtained a three-ply lustre.

The good people of Flagstaff are evidently wroth with Governor Wolfley for vetoing the Cocino county bill.

SECTIONS 2978 and 3049 of the territorial statutes were the little graces played by the governor that captured the treasury.

FORTUNATELY Governor Wolfley is not afflicted with the wind bag of his predecessor, but is blessed with good hard common sense instead.

MR. J. A. BLACK, the new commissioner of immigration, is a jeweler by occupation. Gems of literature will now be added to his stock in trade.

The people of Arizona have no use for two sets of offices and as those appointed by Zulick have outlived their usefulness they must yield to the inevitable survival of the fittest.

HON. J. J. CHATHAM has been appointed postmaster of Nogales. The only regret the CITIZEN has in the matter is that the salary attached thereto is not ten times larger than it is.

SOCIALLY ex-Governor Zulick is a pleasant gentleman to talk to, but politically he is a trickster of the smallest calibre. His conduct in regards to the university bill evidences that fact.

ONCE BY ONE the rose leaves fall. Birt Foster, Governor Zulick's treasurer, was removed by Governor Wolfley to-day, and Treasurer John Y. T. Smith is in possession of the office. Next!

EX-GOVERNOR ZULICK did not resign but was removed. His heels, striving to emulate their master, talk loudly of "holding on," but they will find that it does not count when pay day comes around.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT appointments made by Governor Wolfley were distributed to the counties in the territory as follows: Maricopa, 7; Pima, 6; Yavapai, 4; Cochise, 3; Graham, 2; Pinal, 2; Apache, 1; Mohave, 1; Yuma, 1; Gila, 1.

HOUSE BILL NO. 118.

Concerning the Regulation of County Hospitals.

An act to prescribe additional duties to the board of supervisors.

Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Arizona.

SECTION 1. That in all counties of this Territory the care of the indigent sick of the county, including medical attention, food, medicine and lodging, shall be let to the lowest qualified bidder, therefor by the Board of Supervisors, after due publication asking for sealed proposals, to be published for ten days successively next before the awarding of the contract in some daily paper published in such county.

SECTION 2. That no person shall be a qualified bidder who is not a regularly licensed physician and surgeon or who has not complied with the laws of this Territory relating to the practice of his profession.

SECTION 3. That the physician and surgeon to whom such contract shall be awarded shall give to the county a good and sufficient bond, with at least two sureties, in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of such contract, which bond shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 4. Each bid and proposal shall specify distinctly the price proposed to be charged for each medical attention, medical attendance, medicine, food and lodging, and no bid shall be received which does not fully comply with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. That no person other than indigent, that is absolutely without property or money, shall receive such aid, and that no person shall be allowed to receive such aid for the expenses of which are paid by taxation, and any manager, superintendent or other persons having charge of any hospital, who shall receive into the same for the indigent, shall be liable to the county for the same.

SECTION 6. That all persons who are applicants for public or official charity, in any way whatsoever, as by admission to any hospital, or out door relief, shall make an affidavit, before a justice of the peace, that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is not a pauper, and that he is not a person who has been convicted of a crime, and that he is not a person who has been declared insane by a court of law.

SECTION 7. That if the applicant is unable to make such affidavit, anyone claiming to be the fact may do so for him. The officer taking such affidavit shall charge no fee for his services. The affidavit shall be presented to the acting chairman of the board of supervisors of the county in which the hospital is situated, who shall thereupon, if satisfied of the truth of the same, admit the applicant to said hospital or give outdoor relief.

SECTION 8. In any county owning or possessing a building used for hospital purposes, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to have the same building with all appurtenances.

SECTION 9. And it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to have an inventory made of all medical stores, instruments, furniture and bedding of whatever kind belonging to the counties, and said contractor shall be responsible for the same.

SECTION 10. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 21, 1888.

TELEGRAPH

Special to the CITIZEN.

PHENIX, April 12.

A bomb dropped in the center of the Democratic camp this morning, that has caused the direct consternation among the unwashed. Yesterday a grand gathering of the faithful from all parts of the Territory occurred to canvass feasibility of holding the offices. Strauss, Stevens and others responded to the call. At the caucus it was decided to hold the spoils of office. Their lagging confidence was braced up by the fact that their Treasury had the money. To-day the Governor removed the Democratic Treasurer under statutes 2978 and 3049. This was a crusher. County Treasurer and other officials have been notified by turning over the money to their new Treasurer, Smith. The Democrats here are in favor of the officials resigning on grounds that officers should be in sympathy with the people.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The news of the abandonment of the Danish steamer Denmark was received here by a cable dispatch to the Maritime Exchange. She is to be hauled by 650 men on board, mostly Scandinavians.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The agents of the Thingvall line say that including the crew there were about 725 people on board the Denmark. She was commanded by Captain Knudsen, an old seaman well known for courage and presence of mind. If the Denmark has been abandoned she had sufficient means to accommodate all on board as she carried a great number of life boats and rafts.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. April 12.—A special to the Examiner says that the United States grand jury has found indictments against William Harned, ex-Special Deputy Collector Herbert Beecher, and Henry Ward Beecher, and Quincy A. Brooks for alleged frauds against the government. The allegations charge the defendants with conspiring to defraud the government by receiving private receipts instead of government receipts. The exact amount of the alleged fraud cannot be stated, but it is estimated to be about \$100,000.

CHICAGO, April 12.—William McDonald, of San Francisco, a lawyer now here on his way from New York home, said: "I am pretty well acquainted with Arizona and Arizonians, and it has amused me very much to read of some of the schemes to splice a portion of Arizona territory and by taking it to a portion of New Mexico make a new state. It is ridiculous. Arizona is a territory, and to become a state than any other territory and instead of attaching part of it to New Mexico it is probable it will carry the name of Arizona."

ORANGE, Cal., April 12.—The senate this morning adopted a resolution to the effect that it will not be to the interest of Canada to establish entire reciprocity of trade with any foreign nation and it was decided to adopt the resolution of discriminating against import from other nations, particularly the mother country. Any measure for securing reciprocity of trade with any foreign nation in such products as may be interchanged with advantages to both, would receive favorable consideration.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—Before the Parnell commission this morning Russell concluded his speech in defense of the Parnells. At its conclusion Judge Hanford in a most eloquent and brilliant way upon the conclusion of Russell's proceedings the court adjourned until April 30.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The steamer City of Chester from New York reports having passed April 8th the Danish steamer Denmark from Copenhagen to New York. The vessel was logged and abandoned in mid-ocean.

PARIS, April 12.—The formal trial of Boulanger, Count Dillon and Rochefort was begun in secret session by the senate this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President has nominated Lyman E. Knapp, of Vermont, to be governor of Alaska.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—At 3 o'clock all the street car men struck.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The pension office-day allowed a claim of \$14,000 for a day of pension to Philip Flood. Allowance was made on account of blindness contracted in service.

DENVER, April 12.—Chief detective Lunt, of the police department, has been discharged from Chicago stating that Yang Ling, a wealthy Chinese merchant from Denver, had been arrested there for the abduction of his wife. The police officer, from Wong Foo of Denver, was untrue. Ling, who did run away with Yang's wife and money several months ago, was arrested by the police in San Francisco, California, in company with the woman and brought here, where he is now in jail under indictment for grand larceny. The police officer, a divorcee from his wife about a month ago, she immediately marrying Ling. The latter previous to the elopement acted as clerk for Yang.

NEW YORK, April 12.—It appears the president's proclamation opening a portion of the Oklahoma lands to settlers was more sweeping in its terms than intended.

Under its terms army officers have been compelled to keep out officials of the interior department whose duty it was to provide for the settlement of the land offices. The war department issued an order to-day for their admission into the territory.

BATON ROUGE, April 12.—The indications for the establishment here of a great sugar refinery are good. The fact that \$300,000 of the \$1,000,000 capital stock proposed, has already been subscribed, and that \$100,000 more has been promised as soon as the project assumes a definite shape, practically assures success.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Concerning the arrest on the complaint of ex-Governor Crook of Montana, Russell Harrison said: "I will be able to show conclusively that I had nothing to do with the construction of the story published, and did not learn of it until April 3, 1887, six weeks after the publication in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser."

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Railway Age will say. There has already been proposed a new line of 1,000 miles of new lines with an aggregate contemplated mileage of 33,436 miles of which 14,818 are already under construction or contract. The project is a construction in seven Pacific states and territories is 5,845. In California, 1,255 miles.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—The house today passed the Jackson Cigarette bill, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of any cigarettes or imitation here of compressed tobacco in any substance containing narcotic element in any rice paper or other paper designed for cigarette purpose.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 12.—Two strangers visited Daniel Keller's place to-day and after a proposal to purchase his farm offered the old farmer in a game of cards. Keller became interested and put up \$7,400 dollars as stakes. The money was seized by the strangers and Keller was covered with a revolver while the moved off. Both escaped.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Commissioner of Pensions Tanner today issued an order increasing to \$20 per month the pension of soldiers disabled on the hand or foot in any degree, entitling them to \$24 per month. This action taken in accordance with the act of August 4, 1888, will favorably affect the pensions of some six or eight hundred disabled veterans.

FLAGSTAFF, April 11.—Lewis Wolfley, the newly appointed governor, was in the city here to-night amid great excitement. The citizens of northern Arizona are said to be indignant over his veto of the proposed county bill relating to Arizona and Cocino, which was vetoed yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—A posse under U. S. Deputy Marshal Warner and Revenue Agent Brow, captured the moonshiner's stronghold on Carr's Creek, near Hindman, Kentucky. The leaders of the outlaws had been warned, and had escaped. Five men were captured and three others were in the neighborhood were located.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—The second trial of Arthur Weyerman for the murder of his brother, Bernard Weyerman, ended in the superior court this afternoon. The jury in its verdict found the defendant guilty of first degree murder. The jury in its first trial acquitted.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—Division Superintendent Beale of the Atlantic & Pacific, who arrived this afternoon says the report of an accident near Pahrump, Arizona, is absolutely untrue. There is no foundation, and that no one was killed or injured as reported.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Second Assistant Postmaster General to-day began opening bids for a general mail route to about 1500 stage and steamboat routes in the several states and territories. About 25,000 bids were received.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 11.—Four young children of Sebastian Merdian, a German, who were playing in the field, were some roots of wild pansies, which had been plowed up. Three of them soon died in terrible agony, but the fourth, a little girl, is still living and may recover.

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APIA, Samoa, March 30.—The little group of Samoa and Navigator Islands which a few months ago attracted the attention of the world by the outbreak of a civil combat between two native nations and the consequent possibility of serious complications between the great powers, has been visited by a disaster more appalling than all the wars ever waged here.

In attempting to reach the island of Upolu, the German steamer, the Albatross, was wrecked on the reef of a small island, and the vessel and its crew were lost.

The storm raged furiously for nearly two days, but when the wind finally subsided the scene of destruction was awful. On the shore houses were blown down and blown down and trees and fences were thrown across streets so that passage was almost stopped. The fleet of sailing vessels, which were in the harbor, were blown down and the ships were wrecked. The survivors of the disaster seemed dead, they had seen friends and relatives swept away, and their grasp and go down to death, and had expected to follow with every wave that broke over the vessels. Long exposure had rendered them weak and exhausted, and very few had any strength left.

Many had clung to the rigging without a particle of clothing and all bore marks of terrible suffering. The boats in the harbor were blown down and the crews were lost. The survivors of the disaster seemed dead, they had seen friends and relatives swept away, and their grasp and go down to death, and had expected to follow with every wave that broke over the vessels.

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